B. Insects with piercing-sucking mouth parts. They have beak-like mouth parts, which are used for piercing the plant tissue and sucking the plant juices.

1. Examples are: Scales, aphids, whiteflies, mealybugs, stinkbugs.

II. Control of Pests of Ornamentals:

A. Beneficial Insects. All insects found on ornamentals are not injurious. Several kinds attack other insects. These can be divided into 2 groups:

1. Predators usually are larger than the insects they feed upon.

2. Parasitic insects usually are smaller than the insects they destroy. They live on or in the eggs or bodies of other insects. The adults of most parasitic insects are tiny wasp-like insects or small flies. They are not noticed by most home gardeners.

Parasites and predators usually give only partial control of pests of ornamentals, and other control measures are needed.

B. Mechanical Control.

1. Pick or knock the insects of the plant and either mash them or drop them into kerosene to kill them.

2. Cut them in two with scissors.

This is sometimes practical for several kinds of insects including grasshoppers, caterpillars and beetles, where they are not numerous.

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C. Chemical Control. Insecticides are required to control insects and related pests on many ornamental plants. Most of the newer insecticides kill by contact with the insect and as a stomach poison. Some also exert a fumigating or vapor action under certain conditions. Materials should be selected that will be effective in controlling the pest without injuring the plant, or causing build-up of other pests.

1. Select the right material. Use the one recommended to control the pest.

2. Apply it at the right time. Insects are easier to control when small in size and few in number. Make fequent inspections. Don't let them build up to large populations.

3. Use the right amount. Use the recommended amount. Too little won't control the pest; too much may injure the plant.

4. Apply it in the right way. Thorough coverage of the leaves (top and bottom), twigs and branches is essential for control of many pests, especially certain scales. Most failures to control pests are the fault of the person making the application and not the insecticide. The spray rod is not a magic wand.

5. Sprayers. Sprayers of various types and sizes ranging from simple trombone action sprayers and 1 to 3 gallon compressed air sprayers. to large high-pressure power rigs are on the market. The kind of sprayer needed varies with the size and type of planting to be protected. With all sprayers, thorough coverage of leaves and wood to the point of runoff of the spray is important. Sprayers which